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social opportunity by the "lower classes," and to temper the asceticism to which they might devote themselves under the influence of too importunate altruism. To this extent only does the book bear evidence that the author has come into close contact with the most virile thought of contemporary men, outside the bookish class. It does not appear that he has reached the gist of the most radical questions to which men will have answers before the kind of thought which the book contains can be other than sounding brass to the world's workers.

ALBION W. SMALL.

American Charities, A Study in Philanthropy and Economics. By AMOS G. WARNER, Ph.D. New York: T. Y. Crowell and Co., 1894. 8vo. pp. 430.

PROFESSOR WARNER has given us a description of the social treatment of dependents and defectives in the United States. For this task he was amply equipped by his training in Johns Hopkins University and by his experience in Baltimore and Washington as manager of charitable work. Such special experience gives the author's valuation of contemporary methods unusual weight and raises his judgments above the range of mere private opinions. Part I. is a sketch of the past relations of economics with philanthropy, the causes of poverty, the personal and social causes of individual degeneration, and charity as a factor in human selection. The chapters on causes furnish valuable statistical material collected from many voluntary and public sources. The inquiries of Charles Booth are used for purposes of comparison with American conditions. It is deplorable that American statistics, especially in respect to outdoor relief, are so very imperfect and fragmentary.

The very arrangement of the chapters in Part II. is suggestive, and it follows the general order of differentiation and specialization of charities in this country. The almshouse or poorhouse may be taken as the fundamental institution of public care of the poor. The primitive farming out of paupers to the lowest bidder has been gradually displaced by the county or township almshouse, at first a common receptacle of all sorts of dependents and defectives. Outdoor relief has accompanied this indoor method of state charity. With the growth of population, the increase of travel, and the vicissitudes of manufacturing life, a class of homeless dependents comes into existence, a

class composed of many different elements. With the growth of cities, where neighborhood bonds are weak and parental responsibility is at a minimum, society is compelled to assume the guardianship of many neglected, forsaken and defective children. The almshouse becomes actually more unfit for these children and public sentiment is less willing to tolerate the mingling of the innocent with the old offenders and imbeciles. The progress of medical science and the growth of the finer sympathies makes possible and certain the separate care of the insane. Still later, and from the same causes, the feeble-minded children are afforded specialized institutional treatment. Differentiation is still going forward. It is one of the merits of the book that it gives a clear account of this tendency and indicates the lines for future social progress in this direction.

The description of what actually exists is accompanied by a reference of each social phenomenon to its immediate and remote causes. Here the economic factor is carefully studied. It is true that "philanthropology" must recognize many social factors which are not properly called economic, but the economic factors are fundamental. Part III. is entitled "Philanthropic Financiering," and the financial element here is conspicuous. Political factors are also given due consideration, and a shrewd understanding of the strength and weakness of boards, committees and municipal councils is manifest in every chapter.

"Philanthropology" attempts more than description and explanation. Part IV. seeks to "indicate the methods by which improvements are and may be introduced, and by which it may be brought about that benevolence shall be more constantly beneficent." This may be called social "art" as distinguished from social "science," but labels are of minor importance when the needed work is well done. The art rests on science, quickens it and supplies it with the materials for further interpretations. In this summary of the present state of knowledge in this field we have numerous examples of prediction and direction, in spite of the fact that social science is far from pretending to an absolute measurement of all social forces whose character and tendency it is able to mark by reliable notes.

In making an estimate of the work as a whole it seems fair and moderate to say that it is a book of lasting merit and without a rival in its field. It must remain a vital force in the inspiration and wise direction of benevolent purpose. The subject is a unity in itself and the most essential elements are discussed with clearness and a due

sense of proportion. The select bibliography is all that is required for general readers and for most practical workers. One might venture to ask, since Uhlhorn is mentioned, why Ratzinger is omitted. Sollier's work on the Idiot and Imbecile would be recommended by many. R. M. Smith's discussion of Immigration is not mentioned. The "Schriften des deutschen Vereins für Armenpflege und Wohlthätigkeit," are very important for students of recent German charity work. Drage's discussion of the Unemployed had not appeared when the book went to press.

C. R. HENDERSON.

Die Englischen Bergwerksgesetze (Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien. Sechstes Stück). By DR. F. SPENCER BALDWIN. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung, 1894. 8vo. pp. xiv + 258.

THIS monograph gives a detailed, but clear and systematic account of the steady progress of mining legislation from the first tentative measures of 1842 to the comprehensive, and in most respects admirable law of 1887, which is now in operation.

Several causes, most important among which were the geographical position of the mines and the long standing of the methods in use, operated together to prevent any regulation of this branch of industry until long after the more conspicuous and more recently developed system of manufacturing enterprises had received considerable attention from Parliament. But in 1840, eight years after the passage of the Reform Bill, the Children's Employment Commission was appointed by act of Parliament, and its report, presented in 1842, pictured a state of affairs in the mines which, in the words of Lord Ashley, "no man could read of without experiencing a mingled feeling of shame, horror and astonishment." The nature of the report may be inferred in part from the provisions of the law which was founded upon it, and passed after obstinate resistance from the mine-owners. The employment underground of women, and of children less than ten years of age was altogether prohibited; no child should be bound apprentice before his tenth year nor for more than eight years; and the appointment of an inspector was authorized, to take cognizance of violations of the law. The only portion of the law which dealt with the matter of safety in the mines was a clause providing that the machinery for operating the